The Parisians are in the thick of another scandal. After the newspapers and certain of the public officials, it is now the turn of men of commerce. M. Martin, a distinguished man in the railway world, and two engineers of the Southern railway are under lock and key for fraud, and France is promised revelations like those of a little Panama on the subject of sub-

Parisians find it difficult to understand the grounds for M. de Lanessan's dismissal. The fact of his sending copies of official documents to a newspaper of his own party color is a practice not unknown in England. It evidently does not cover the whole reason for the action of the Government. M. de Lanessan's early return to Paris will throw some much-needed light upon it and the revelation will be the more perfect if M. de Lanessan be arrested on his return and brought to trial; for this is anticipated by some of the newspapers.

The journalist blackmailers in Paris are not yet out of the hands of the public prosecutor. Every few days some new victim is discovered and the chantage system, by which many Paris newspapers are maintained, instead of by advertisements, is possibly doomed. This would indeed be a good ending to a bad story. There is no secret about the thousands of francs paid annually to conductors of newspapers by the directors of that fashionable gambling hell at Monte Carlo. Even the Credit Foncier pays hush money to the extent of two millions; so, at any rate, says M. Hamon, author of "La France Sociale et Politique." This authority also declares that now the "Grand Francais" is dead, M. Charles de Lesseps and M. Marius Fontanes will speak out and explode a verttable bomb, which they dared not handle so long as old M. de Lesseps was alive, lest he should be thrown

English artists have another grievance against their sovereign. There has long been complaint that the Queen engaged a secondrate painter like Signor Angeli, instead of Mr. Watts or Sir John Millais, for portrait work. Her Majesty has now conferred upon an Italian. Chevalier Martino, the honor of marine painter in ordinary, vested in the late Sir Oswald Brierly. Signor Martino has done some few pictures in "The Graphic," and is a personal friend of King Humbert and Kaiser Wilhelm, and is one of the few men possessing a picture from the Kaiser's brush; for William II is not only a poetry-man but an artist in real water colors as well as in highfalutin'. This grievance against the court is further intensified by the Prince of Wales's giving a comimission for his portrait to M. Détaille, the well-known French artist.

WAS IT ALL A FICTION? TURKISH ATROCITIES PARTLY DISCRED-

ITED IN LONDON. THE STORY OF THE WOMEN WHO LEAPED TO

DEATH SAID TO BE A REPRODUCTION OF MRS. HEMANS'S "SULIOTE MOTHER."

London, Jan. 5,-The story which has been thrilling the world for some time past of the Armenian leader Grego, who, rather than suffer dishonor at the hands of her Turkish persecutors, threw herself, with her child in her arms, into an abyss, and was followed by other women, until the ravine was filled with corps s, has been exploded, as many persons predicted it would be at the time t was sprung upon the public.
It has been discovered that the horrible narra-

tive is a reproduction, with additions and embelin poetry by Mrs. Hemans, years ago, under the litle of "The Suilote Mother." This discovery sugishments to suit the occasion, of an o gests the possibility, not to say probability, that the "Armenian atrocities" were to a large extent figments of the brain of some imaginative fanatic, nigments of the brain of some imaginative fanatic, originated for gain, revenge, or with some other similar object, and has caused a marked cessation of the anti-Turkish excitement on all sides, except among the professional Armenian agitators, who have always been addicted to paroxysms of activity. These persons refuse to believe the story to have no better basis than Mrs. Hemans's rhymes, and await in perfect confidence the report of the investigating commission, which is already in Armenian territory.

Dr. Haronian, pastor of the Armenian Church in London, in an interview to-day, expressed his perfect confidence that whatever justice it was possible to obtain in Armenia would be obtained by England.

THE MASSACRES AT SASSOUN. AN ESCAPED ARMENIAN GIVES FRESH DETAILS OF THE WORK OF TURKISH SOLDIERY.

Boston, Jan. 5.-The following letter, dated Athens, Armenian native of Sassoun, the seat of the recent

At last we have escaped from the barbarity and atrocity of the Turks, and have arrived at Athens. Our escape from Sassoun was almost miraculous, and it is possible that the cannon and knives of the Turkish soldiers are still doing their bloody work there.

Turkish soldiers are still doing their bloody work there.

Everybody knows that the orders for the massacre were given by direct counsellors of the Sultan. There is hardly a man left alive in Sassoun, and pleading women and little children altogether, old and young, have been sacrificed by the sworis of the Turkish soldiers. They besieged the village from the last of April until the first of August, and during all these weeks we fed on vegetables and the roots of grasses. The first few weeks were bitterly cold, and existence was terrible. All outside communication was cut off. The Turks suspected that other villages would give us food, and so they plundered the neighboring villages; the villagers resisted, and hundreds of them were killed. Of the 325 houses which made up the village of Varteniss only thirty-five were left standing. When the news of this massacre reached Sassoun our people were excited beyond all thought of personal safety, and we attacked the soldiers, and succeeded in killing twelve of them. Then more ammunition and soldiers were sent there, and a devillish work was beyun.

twelve of them. Then more amminion work was begun.

The chiefs of the tribes of the Kurds, with Celo Bey and his staff, together with the regular soldiers, came to the village of Semal. Many of the inhabitants, after suffering atroctous cruelties, were put to death. They brought the minister of the village to death. They brought the minister of the village to death. They brought the minister of the village to death. They brought the minister of the village into his hands, bound him to a donkey and then shot him and the animal together. In all, the number of killed in this village was forty-five.

This deviltry was by no means the worst perpetrated. The greatest horror was at the village of Goly-Guse. Celo Bey and his men entered the village before daybreak, and, while the inhabitants were peacefully sleeping in their homes, set fire to the whole village and not one escaped.

The village of Shenig met with almost a similar fate, all the people of prominence being killed.

The tribe of Kurds known as Gobran, headed by the Chief Ebo and accompanied by Turkish soldiers, entered the village of Konk. There they gathered all the women in the church. After defiling them in the most revoliting manner they slew them. The soldiers spent the night in the village in revelry and debauchery.

Two other tribes, those of Pakran and Khisan, came against the village of Alpak. They collected all the herds and flocks and drove them off. Then they returned and burned the whole village.

We who have escaped thank God for our safety, and are prayerfully expecting the helpful sympathy of the civilized world.

After Diphtheria

which weakens and exhausts the whole system, a health-giving tonic is needed, like

HOOD'S HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the

Sarsaparilla

CAPTAIN DREYFUS PUBLICLY DEGRADED IN PARIS

HIS SWORD BROKEN AND INSIGNA OF RANK OF Cold of yours, is STRIPPED OFF-JEERED BY HIS COMRADES AND HOOTED BY THE MOR-HE ASSERTS HIS INNOCENCE AND DISPLAYS

REMARKABLE COOLNESS. Paris, Jan. 5.-The formal degradation of Cap-

tain Albert Dreyfus, who was recently sentenced to deprivation of his military rank and title and confinement in a fortress for life for having divulged Government secrets, took place at o'clock this morning on the parade ground of the Egle Militaire, in the presence of 5,000 troops and a number of newspaper representatives and



CAPTAIN ALBERT DREYFUS.

others. Some time before daylight detachments from all the regiments in the district of Paris were on the march to the parade-ground. These detachments comprised new recruits, veterans and men of all grades of service, and as they arrived at the Ecole Militaire they took the positions assigned to them. At \$:30 a. m. General Darras, commanding the troops, arrived. He was assisted by Colonel Fayette and a major of the Paris garrison. The troops formed a square facing the main entrance to the parade-ground, where was stationed a band composed of drums and buglers. The 39th Regiment, having Captain Drevfus in charge, was one of the first bodies of troops to arrive at the parade-ground.

Before the ceremony of degradation began the vast space in the Place de Fontenoy, facing the courtyard of the Ecole Militaire, was crowded with men and women. Many persons climbed the base of the hexagonal granite monument erected to the memory of the Parisians who were killed in 1879, and others hired places upon stepladders and maintained their positions throughout in the biting wind. The weather at first was clear and bright, but toward the end of the ceremony the sky became overcast with snow clouds, which the sun occasionally pierced.

LED OUT FROM HIS PRISON

Workingmen who were hurrying down the Rue du Cherche Midi about 7 o'clock this morning stopped for a moment to stare at the prison van, surrounded by mounted soldiers, which was standing outside the military prison waiting to convey Captain Dreyfus to the place of his degradation. Many of the men shook their fists in the direction of the condemned man's cell and uitered deep curses upon the head of the traiter. About 7:40 a. m. a veteran soldier, employed as janitor in the prison, threw back the iron gate, and Captain Dreyfus, flanked by two soldiers carrying muskets with fixed bayonets, walked out and hurriedly mounted the steps of the van, marching to the prison gates between lines of Republican Guards.

Drevfus mounted the van with perfect unconcern. He stood erect, and his cheeks were not whitened by the customary paller of prisoners. His appearance was more like that of a man going on parade than that of .a prisoner condemned to life imprisonment and official degradation. The van, which was driven by a trooper, took its course across the Rue Dupin and down the Rues de Babylone and d'Estrées, crossing th Avenue de Breteuil, to the Ecole Militaire, where it arrived at 7:55. As it sped through the streets the people who stood on the sidewalks with unlifted hands menaced and cursed the unfortunate officer.

tailor yesterday removed all the buttons and stripes from Dreyfus's tunic, the red stripes from his trousers, and the regimental number and braid from his collar and cap. These were all replaced with a single stitch, so that they could be torn away readily. The condemned man's sword was also filed almost in twain, in order that it might be easily broken.

At precisely 9 o'clock the prisoner was led out from the left wing of the square, accompanied by a squad of artillerymen. He was pale, but with a firm step he marched, with his sword in his right hand, to the centre of the square, where General Darras awaited his coming. He halted before the general and stood at attention. The adjutant of the Republican Guard then pronounced the verdict of the court-martial. While December 10, has been received in Boston from an the verdict was being read, Captain Dreyfus flushed somewhat, but otherwise showed no sign of losing his composure. After the reading of the verdict General Darras addressed the prisoner,

Dreyfus, you are unworthy to carry arms. In the name of the people of France we degrade you.

THE FORMAL DEGRADATION.

The adjutant then walked up to Dreyfus and took from him his sword, which with a quick, sharp movement, he broke across his knee, casting the pieces upon the ground. His quick movement and apparent effort in breaking the sword were mere pretence, as only a touch was neces sary. The adjutant then cut the buttons and insignia of rank from the uniform of the condemned captain, and threw them also upon the ground. At this point in the proceedings Captain Dreyfus was for a moment moved by a sense of his humiliation, but he quickly suppressed his emotion and shouted in a loud voice, 'Vive la France!' Continuing, he said:

You have degraded an innocent men. I swear that I am innocent. He seemed about to speak further, but his voice was drowned by the rolling of the drums, which was not loud enough, however, to drown a ringing shout from the crowd in the rear of the soldiers of "A mort le traitre!"

The ceremony up to this time had lasted just four minutes. The drums then beat and the degraded man began his march along the four sides of the square in what 's known as "La Farade de l'Exécution." The scene was impressive, and many of the younger soldiers turned their heads away. Captain Dreyfus marched with a firm and soldierly step, and when he reached the delegation of officers from the reserves he raised his hand and said:

Tell the whole of France that I am innocent. MAINTAINING HIS INNOCENCE.

The officers retorted: "Down with the Judas!" "Silence, traitor!" Dreyfus was stunned for a moment, but quickly recovering himself, looked upon them through his eyeglasses, which he wore throughout the ceremony, and, with a smile of contempt, said in a clear, firm voice:
"You are cowards." The soldiers escorting him quickly seized him and forced him to continue his humillating march. Turning to the left from the position of the reserve officers, he came before the members of the press, to whom he said in a firm voice: in a firm voice:

declare that I am innocent. The end of the march was reached at 9:20, after which the condemned man was taken to the barrack gate and turned over to the civil authorities. A large crowd of people had gathered at the entrance to the parade ground, and from

Sarsaparilla

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CONGRESS MAY BE ABLE

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among them came not a word of sympathy, but the cry of "A mort le traitre!" was taken up by them and repeated until the miserable man was out of the hearing of his tormentors. Dreyfus was received from his escort at the barrack gate by four gendarmes, who placed him in an ordinary prison van, and at 9.30 the troops marched out of the parade ground on route to their respective quarters.

My innocence will be recognized some day. I have confidence that Providence in its own time will reveal the real culprit.

he is deported for confinement in a fortress, in eccordance with his sentence. DREYFUS THE COOLEST MAN PRESENT.

Although the ceremony of degrading the conlemned officer presented a theatrical aspect to ivilians, it had so profound an impression upon a continual shout of Death to the traitor, be-came almost delirious, and had the ceremony taken place in an open space like the Esplanade des Invalides it is absolutely certain that some of the most violent of these fanades would have through the square and tried to lynch

Generally ninety-nine of every hundred men who are thus degraded weep like children, but Dreyfus was firm throughout. During the entire ceremony he appeared to be less affected than almost any other person present. Except that he was stung for an instant by the taunts of his fellow-officers, he was perfectly cool.

bling and pleasures makir fortune than he possessed.

GIOLITTI TO BE ARRESTED. A WARRANT TO BE ISSUED AT ONCE THE

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED Rome, Jan. 5.-The newspapers of this city state that a warrant will be issued immediately for the arrest of ex-Premter (itolitti, who is now a fugitive. A decree closing the session of the Italian Parliament has been published.

THE DISABILITIES BILL PASSED. WHITEWAYITES AWAIT THE GOVERNOR'S ASSENT TO THE RETURN OF THE DISCREDITED

MEMBERS OF THE NEWFOUND-LAND ASSEMBLY. St. John's, N. F., Jan. 5 (Special). Sir Ambrose Shea has arrived here from the Bahamas on the Carthaginian, en route for England. He considers

the appointment of a royal commission essential. The bill winding up the affairs of the Commercial Bank passed its second reading last night. It pro-Bank passed its second reading last light. If provides for the naming of three trustees, one to be appointed by the shareholders, one by the Supreme Court and one by the Government. The bill removing the disabilities of the unseated members has passed the Council, and awaits the Governor's assent. Large stocks of goods remain unsold. Revenue receipts will be small this year. The Bank of Quebec will soon send an agent hers.

RUSSIA'S ENVOY AT THE VATICAN. Rome, Jan. 5. Prince Lebanoff-Restovski, Rus i Ambassador at Vienna, who was sent here to olas II to the thone of Russia paid his farewell, visit to the Pope and Carlinal Rampella to-day. Prince Lobanoff expressed his thanks to the Pope for the decoration of the Order of Christ, set in brilliants, which the Pope presented to him a few

AN ENCYCLICAL TO AMERICAN BISHOPS. Rome, Jan. 5.-The "Naples Courier" announces sishops in the United States, saying that the situa tion of the Church in the United States has be come more important. The beatification of Colum-bus, according to the "Courier," is about to take

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL BETTER. London, Jan. 5.-Lord Randolph Churchill is some what better. He has become stronger, and eats and sleeps well. He has been called upon by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Teck and Sir William Harcourt.

TERRIBLE SNOWSTORMS IN HUNGARY. Budapest, Jan. 5.-Terrible snowstorms have prevailed in the south of Hungary. The small town of Abanj Szanto was almost buried in snow for thirty hours, and several of the inhabitants per-

GRAVE ROBBERIES IN INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Jan. 5.-It has developed here as the esult of investigation that wholesale grave robber are being indulged in by students of colleges in this city. The recent burning of the Indian Medical this city. The recent burning of the Indian Medical College, when twenty subjects were lost, has created a demand, and agents have been secured in the surrounding towns to keep track of burials. Within the last week two corpses have been recovered by friends in picking vats of the local colleges, and the excitement is so intense that the residents of suburban towns are forming vigilance committees to prevent the stealing of their dead.

KENTUCKY REQUISITION NOT HONORED'S Cincinnati, Jan. 5.-The Rev. A. H. Hampton, the colored preacher, who has been held here on a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky as fugitive from justice, was freed this afternoon by Judge Buchwalter. The court decided that the pa-pers in the case were defective, and that the pris-oner's life would be jeopardized in case he should be taken back to Kentucky.

Atlantic Coast Line-Plant System QUICKEST ROUTE TO FLORIDA, CUBA, AIKEN, AUGUSTA. Route of celebrated N. Y. & FLORIDA SPECIAL, 3 trains daily. STORMY TIMES AHEAD.

THE STRUGGLE OVER THE ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL VIEWED WITH APPREHENSION.

DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG TO BE RESUMED ON TUESDAY-THE GOVERNMENT CONFIDENT-COLLAPSE OF THE RADICAL AGITATION

-VON LEVETZOW SUSTAINED BY THE KAISER-ILL-FEELING BE-TWEEN BERLIN AND THE FEDERAL CAPITALS.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—The Reichstag will resume work on Tuesday. The opening business will be the first reading of the Anti-Socialist bill, which went over the holidays for lack of a quorum of the House. The beginning of the struggle is viswed with general apprehension. The Emperor called, unannounced, on Chancellor von Hohenlohe in the Wilhelm-strasse yesterday and remained for breakfast. Later the Ministers were summoned to the Chancellery. There was a full discussion of the Anti-Socialist bill, and the parliamentary tactics to be used in pushing it to a final vote. It their respective quarters.

Captain Dreyfus, upon reaching the prison depot, said to the governor of the institution:

amend the bill before the committee stage. The Government now acts as if confident that

the measure will be carried without important After Dreyfus's height and other dimensions changes. This confidence is due partly to the had been taken, he was transferred to the friendly attitude of the Clericals and the unanim-Prison de la Santé, where he will remain until ity of the Federal Council in support of the bill, and partly to the failure of Radicals and Social Democrats to arouse any popular protest against a reactionary policy. The grand agitation which all the Democratic groups were expected to let loose during the recess has come to nothing. The leadets were ready enough, but the people were apatime it lasted the representative of the United Press counted within a few feet of him six officers whose trembling limbs were scarcely able to hold them up, while hundreds of others, officers and privates, stood with blanched cheeks and streaming eyes, utterly unable to control their feelings. The crowds outside, who kept up a continual shout of "Death to the traitor!" became almost delirious, and had the ceremony The plans for the big opposition massthe press. This statement was received with some favor by his hearers. The only large Social Democratic meeting was held in Hamburg. Depmy Frohme denounced the Government roundly in the usual terms, and at his suggestion a protest against the Anti-Socialist bill was signed and sent at once to Berlin.

Among the Deputies and Parliamentary offcials interest centres in the unexpected attack upon Herr von Levetzow. President of the Reichstag. Although Levetzow has been a good those who witnessed Marshal Bazaine's trial, at executive, he has carned the dislike of the Dep-Versallies, in 1873, the indifference displayed by the man who treacherously surrendered to Prince form on all public occasions and by bowing Prederick Karl the fortress city of Metz, with an rather humbly to the young Emperor's every army of \$6,000 men, in October, 1870. Bazaine was beck and nod. He also hurt himself with the entenced to death, but he was conscious that Act- National Liberals by refusing to do anything Sentenced to death, but he was conscious that Acting President Thiers was too much of a military hourgeots not to commute the sentence to imprisonment, from which the traitor could casily escape, as he did, in fact, from the prison of St. Marguerite Islet. Captain Preyfusis defiant air may be explained by the hope that the Bothschilds and others of his co-religionists, so influential in French polities, will come to his assistance in one way or another, thut he will de deceived in this hope, for the French Hebrews are as patrictle as their Cathodic or Pristrictant fellow-citizens, and because the sentence of the court-martial seems to have been more than justified by proofs of the captain in the french halouse, in aison of Alsane to Germany, Dreyfus declared his determination to train his French nationality, while his brothers accepted that of Germany It has evere been add that they enloyed, though Frenchmen, many privices at Mulhouse, which privides were only the price of the treasonable acts performed by their bother, the captain in the French Army. But this is a mere rume, parad in Paris during the excitement of the trial.

Alfred Dreefus entered the Folytechnie School, and was assigned to the Artillery Corps. He was promoted, within an exceptionally short present, and attached to the general military staff in Faris, the first of design and was assigned to the Artillery Corps. He was promoted within an exceptionally short present, and attached to the general military staff in Faris, the had accessed to imperious designed. As formedly related here, from the German and attached to the general military staff in Faris, and attached to the general military staff in Faris, and attached to the general military staff in Faris, and attached to the general military staff in Faris, and attached to the general military staff in Faris, and attached to the general military staff in Faris, and attached to the general military staff in Faris, and attached to the general military staff in Faris, and attached to the general m bourgeois not to commute the sentence to imprison- with the Bismarck Monument Fund, of which

social Democratic triumph were trying to hood-from the sterman Embassy, through the british of an employe. And it was mainly on this act, and in order not to raise any international polations, threatened by count Munster, the man Amhassander at Paris, that Capitain Drey was tried with closed doors. Light may been known, therefore, upon this disgrareful affair. Its real importance any more than upon the ves which may have led Irreyfus to commit infamous act. He was rich and had married the inter of a wealthy diamond broker in Paris. But is said, though not proven, at least to the gen public, that Capitain Dreyfus included in gam, and pleasures making necessary a still larger ne than he possessed.

of Singer's arrangement.

There is no sign of better feeling between Berlin and the provincial capitals. The friendly telegrams exchanged osteriatiously by the Emperor and the King of Wurtemberg are regarded as written for appearances only. The real condition of feeling among the Federal Princes was shown clearly by the sudden departure of Prince George of Saxony, the King's brother, and commander of the Second Army Corps, immediately after the New Year's reception. He came to Berlin for this ceremony, but left the Old Castle as soon as the formal congratulations were over, and did not attend the rollcall at the arsenal or the banquet. Prince Arnuf of Bavaria, although remaining longer in town, also held aloof from most of the functions which he was expected to attend. These and other incidents of the week have compelled the "Lôlnische Zeitung," which formerly denied the growth of ill-feeling in the Federation, to acknowledge yesterday that in the high political circles of South Germany the anti-Prusslan sentiment had increased in recent years.

The proposed reforms of the Military Code have

erc es of South Germany the anti-Prussian senti-ment had increased in recent years.

The proposed reforms a the Military Code have been dropped, as Prussia refuses to make conces-sions to the liberal spirit of Bavaria's and Wurtemberg's military laws. The latter refuses to repeal the law granting Army trials by jury and other advantage, to the accused men which and other advantages to the accused men which

The Bayarian Peasants' League has taken an important step in adopting a programme which reveals clearly the ends of the whole domestic and foreign policy favored by the extreme Agrarians. This programme calls for the inter-Agrarians. This programme calls for the inter-national regulation of the sliver question, the nationalization of banking. State monopoly of the grain trade, lighter taxes for small traders and peasants, and heavier taxes for capitalists and big landowners, and abolition of ground rents. The League has declared, however, that in political matters it cannot march with the Prussian Conservatives and farmers' unions. Ambassador Runyon dused on Thursday with Herr von Wedel, Chief of the Royal Household.



stages of the disease, be cured. This may seem like a bold assertion to those familiar only with the mean a both assertion to those faithful and the generally in use for its treatment; as, nasty cod liver oil and its filthy emulsions, extract of malt, whiskey and such like palliatives.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully of per cent. are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tuber-cular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

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Linens. EXTRA HEAVY 18 INCH GLASS CLOTH

.79 5-8 NAPKINS..... 2-4 NAPKINS..... 1.24 SPECIAL LOT OF 8-4 LINEN COVERS. ONE LOT OF \$4 GERMAN LINEN .79 8-4 EXTRA HEAVY LINEN COVERS.

5-8 NAPKINS TO MATCH..... 3-4 NAPKINS..... SELECTED AND FRESH IMPORTA-

.29, .38, .36, .38, .46

January Sale

of Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, Capes, Ulsters, Suits, Gretchens, Sealskin Coats and Capes, and Furs of every description marked down to about cost of material.

(Second Floor, Main Building.)

4.99

9.38

2.59

.10

.12

LADIES JACKETS - NAVY AND BLACK, TIGHT FITTING FRONT AND COLLAR EDGED WITH FUR SOME WITH FUR, SOME WITH FANCY BRAIDING: ALSO BLACK CHEVIOT JACKETS, 40 IN. LONG. MARKED DOWN FROM 11.99 AND 14.99 TO.....

LADIES JACKETS IN TAN. TIGHT FITTING, 40 INCHES LONG, AP-PLIQUE COLLAR, CUFFS AND RE-VERS; CHEVIOT MIXTURE, DOUBLE FACED LIOTH; ALSO TAN JACKETS, 25 INCHES LONG, VELVET COLLAR, WERE 14.90 AND 16.99, REDUCED TO VELOUR JACKETS, SATIN LINED THROUGHOUT, 28 INCHES LONG; WERE 21.49 AND 24.99.

LADIES JACKETS IN TAN. TIGHT

KERSEY. - RONT OF CAPE HEAVILY APPLIQUED: NAVY AND BLACK; VELVET COLLAB: MARKED DOWN FROM 7.90. LADIES' PLUSH DOUBLE CAPES SATIN LINED THROUGHOUT, TOP CAPE AND COLLAR EDGED WITH

LADIES' DOUBLE CLOTH CAPES, IN

THIBET AND IMITATION MARTE FUR: MARKED DOWN FROM 15.99 MISSES' JACKETS-HAVANA, BROWN KERSEY, 28 INCHES LONG, LATEST STYLE: MARKED DOWN FROM \$30 CHILDREN'S LONG COATS, WITH MILITARY CAPE, MADE OF GOOD

WOVEN CLOTH, ALL SIZES, 6 TO MARKED DOWN FROM 4.99 TO.... GRETCHENS MADE UP IN THE LAT EST STYLES, WITH MILITARY CAPE, NICELY APPLIQUED, ALL SIZES, 6 TO 14; MARKED DOWN FROM 7.50 TO CHILDREN'S LONG COATS, YOKE CAPE, BRAIDED, ALL SIZES, 6 TO 14; MARKED DOWN FROM 8.90 TO...

Laces.

FINE ORIENTAL LACE, D' INCHES WIDE, IN FIVE DIFFERENT STYLES WIDE VALENCIENNES POINT DE PARIS AND BLACK SILK CHAN-THLLY LACE IN VARIETY OF PAT-9 INCHES WIDE BLACK SILK CHAN-THAY LACE IN VARIETY OF PAT-

.24 45 INCHES WIDE CHIFFON IN ALL .72 12 INCHES WIDE ECRU NET TOP VENETIAN POINT LACE.....

Infants' Wear.

INFANTS' LONG CAMBRIC DRESSES, EMBROIDERED RUFFLE AROUND

INFANTS LONG NAINSOOK DRESSES.

EMBROIDERED RUFFLE AROUND INFANTS FLANNELETTE WRAP-PERS. INFANTS' EIDERDOWN WRAPPERS, 1.11 CROCHET EDGE ..

INFANTS LONG EIDERDOWN CHILDREN'S SHORT LAMBS WOOL ADVANCE LINE OF CHILDREN'S

COLORED WASH DRESSES, 1 TO 5 YR. SIZES46, .61, .74, 1.21 LADIES' EIDERDOWN BATH ROBES LADIES' EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES, CROCHET EDGE......

BLUE AND BLACK..... Ladies' Waists.

FANCY SHIRRED BENGALINE WAISTS... FANCY TAPFETA AND SATIN WAISTS; POSITIVELY WORTH 5.00 PLAID AND STRIPE SURAH WAISTS.

FIGURED BLACK TAFFETA WAISTS LADIES CASHMERE WAISTS, BONED

AND LINED WITH SILESIA, ACTUAL VALUE 2.25..... Unlaundered Shirts.

MEN'S UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS MADE FROM UTICA XX MUSLIN. REINFORCED FRONTS, WELL MADE AND FINISHED MEN'S UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS

MADE FROM UTICA NONPAREIL MUSLIN, FINE LINEN BOSOMS, RE INFORCED FRONT AND BACK, PAT-ENT CONTINUOUS FACINGS, SUPE RIOR MAKE AND FINISH, SPECIAL

MEN'S FANCY TRIMMED NIGHT SHIRTS, FINE MUSLIN; SPECIAL IM-PORTED TRIMMINGS, MADE IN THE BEST MANNER, EXTRA VALUE ... MEN'S PLAIN WHITE NIGHT SHIRTS, MADE FROM UTICA NON-

MEN'S UTICA NONPAREIL MUSLIN 2,000 LINEN BOSOMS, NECK AND WAISTBANDS, MADE IN OUR OWN WORKROOMS IN THE BEST POSSI BLE MANNER AND FINISHED BY

HAND EQUAL TO CUSTOM

Boys' and Men's

(Second Floor, New Building.) MEN'S ALL WOOL KERSEY OVER-COATS, CLAY DIAGONAL LINING FULL LENGTH, WERE 14.99

BOYS' LONG PANTS SUITS, AGES 14

BLUE CHINCHILLA REEPERS, FAST COLORS. TRIMMED WITH WIDE BRAID, AGES 24 TO 7 YEARS......

AGES 6 TO 15 YEARS..... .44, .59 and .88

.39

PAREIL MUSLIN, FINISHED BY HAND

Clothing.

MEN'S CLAY DIAGONAL COATS AND VESTS, REDUCED FROM 11.00 TO....

5.84 and 6.99 300 ALL WOOL TWO-PIECE SUITS. AGES 5 TO 15 YRS ... 2.63 and 2.92

2.63 and 3.49

EXTRA KNEE PANTS, ALL WOOL ... 100 DOZ. STAR SHIRT WAISTS, FOR-